

## Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1894. [50]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £800,000  
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1894. [53]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—  
D. GILLES, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.  
H. Stoltefsoh, Esq. Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

PARIS Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP £2,151,993.45

BANKERS:—CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES: PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS A and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [20]

## To be Let.

## TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—"HIGHCLERE" at Magazine Gap, No. 1, RIPPON TERRACE, NO. 8, CHANCERY LANE.

FLOORS in Blue Buildings.

FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Staunton Street.

FLOORS in No. 5, Shelley Street.

No. 3, VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon.

No. 4, KNTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

OFFICES:—FIRST FLOOR No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd.

PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co's

GODOWNS:—BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1894. [53]

## TO BE LET

NO. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the building.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [53]

## TO LET.

NOS. 5, 7 & 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

The GROUND FLOOR of the Premises in course of erection at the corner of No. House Street and Queen's Road Central, suitable for OFFICES or SHOPS. The Floor can be divided into separate suites of Offices if necessary, to suit individual Tenants.

A LARGE and DRY GODOWN suitable for the Storage of Oilum, Cotton, etc., of about 2,000 Tons (gross) capacity, also to be let under the above Premises.

OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central.

No. 4, OLD BALLEY STREET.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. [53]

## Insurances.

## THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—

(a) It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.

(b) It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c) It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.

(d) The Surrender and Loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Fall particulars on application,

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents,  
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747]

THE TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKIO, JAPAN.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,200,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$600,000

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE \$400,000

RESERVE FUND, 30th June, 1893 \$548,551

SPECIAL RESERVE, Do. \$134,007

TOTAL RESERVE \$682,648

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
K. FUKUI, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1894. [485]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

THE above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

HEAD OFFICE:  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [180]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33

EQUAL TO } \$833,333.33

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YEK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER: HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [747]

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## NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

**Intimations.**

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

**WARM CLOTHES.**

THESE will all be spoilt before next cold weather unless properly taken care of.

**NAPHTHALINE**

is the best thing to keep away Moths, &c., and prevent clothes smelling musty.

**FIFTY CENS PER TIN.**

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1894.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

Mr. Pugge—It is as hot.—Rev. Thugge—You forgot where you are! Mr. Bugge—No, I don't, I meant Hongkong.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a sample of St. Raphael wine, introduced to the East by Messrs. Calbeck, MacGregor & Co. It is excellently flavoured, though a trifle sweet, and is recommended by the Faculty for "aged persons, young married women and children."

Kitts—I am afraid something is wrong with my teeth.

Dentist (after a long and mystic examination)—Your teeth are not at fault. Your trouble arises from using your jaw too much!

WHAT is said to be the greatest hoisting engine ever built is now under construction in Milwaukee for use at one of the copper mines of the Tamarack Mining Company in Upper Michigan. It will be placed at a shaft 9,400 feet, and will be used to hoist from a depth of 6,000 feet.

THE first practical system of towing canal-boats by electricity has lately been inaugurated on the Bourgogne canal, connecting the Seine and Saone rivers in France. The power is furnished by water falling from sluices at the two ends of the canal, and the current is made steady by means of storage batteries. The trolley system is used.

"That razor of yours," said the man who was getting shaved, "ought to make a good politician."

"Why so?" asked the barber.

"Because it has such a terrific pull."

"Yes," said the barber, as he tried in vain to soften the man's bristles with another layer of soap, "just at present, it is wire-pulling."

An old and curious key and lock is attached to the door of Temple Church, in Fleet Street, London. The key weighs seven pounds, is eighteen inches long, and, unlike other keys, was not made for the lock. On the contrary, the lock was made for it. Both key and lock have been in use since the Crusader, the church itself having been built by the Knights Templar in 1485.

The minutes of previous meetings on 3rd May and 2nd July, 1893, were confirmed.

The elections of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co., the National Bank of China, Messrs. J. D. Humphreys and Son and A. Findlay Smith & Co., as members of the Chamber, were confirmed.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, a reference to the report which your Committee now have to submit to you will furnish evidence that a number of important subjects have engaged their attention during the year 1893, and that a good deal of work has been done in one direction and another, although many of the matters remain still unconnected and will require the consideration of the new Committee. The first subject mentioned in the report is a modification in the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance, which will be appreciated by those requiring to apply for working permits which at times they find unnecessary to make use of. You will also find in the report the question of the Telegraph Convention which has so often been before us on previous occasions, and as you are aware, this Chamber has always strenuously opposed its ratification and the consequent closing upon us of the door of escape from the somewhat onerous burdens on the China trade which the present telegraphic tariff imposes. There does not seem now to be any further step which your Committee can usefully take, but it is a question which the Committee must always keep before them, and act if there is the smallest prospect of obtaining any remission of the charges made. The completion of an alternative cable between Singapore and Hongkong via Labuan is noteworthy, and it may be of much value to have a line connecting only with British possessions; but never, until in the future more land lines are constructed between China and Europe, can we hope for that healthy competition which will lead to economy in the enormous telegraphic correspondence which the trade of China entails. It is perhaps only fair to admit that the Telegraph Company, with their capital and most of their expenditure occurring in sterling, suffer severely by the fall in exchange so far as their revenues from the East are concerned, still a means would be found to meet that loss without imposing so much of it on us if healthy opposition, such as we hope for, existed. During the year your Committee had the privilege of an interview with His Excellency Mr. Von Brandt, who after a long and brilliant career was retiring from the Diplomatic Service of his country, and to whom the Committee were glad to have an opportunity of offering the acknowledgments of the Chamber for those services, which as dozen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, he had from time to time rendered to the commercial community in China. From Mr. Von Brandt, encouraging views were expressed regarding the opening of the West River, to which I will hereafter refer. Your Committee had hoped that the time had arrived when the Home authorities might regard with more favor carefully regulated emigration of Chinese through this Colony, and the matter being of so much importance to the general prosperity and to the shipping frequenting the port, the selection of its members to the Chamber, I hope in time this committee may develop into a Harbour Board, which the growing importance of the shipping frequenting the port renders desirable. Such a Board will no doubt be welcomed by the Government as an aid in framing regulations essential to the promotion, safe-guarding, and general administration of the great shipping interests in these waters. A most important subject, not immediately affecting Hongkong, perhaps, but directly affecting the interests of the mercantile community at large, is the restriction placed on the importation of machinery at the Treaty ports, and a reference to the correspondence will show that your Committee deemed it desirable to address the British Minister thereon. At the present time there is a great development of cotton manufacturing at Shanghai, Wuchang and elsewhere, and a not unnatural effort is being made by the Chinese to retain the business in their own hands to the exclusion of foreigners, and the only means of satisfactorily doing this would be by refusing admission of spinning and weaving machinery by foreign individuals or firms. There is hardly an article mentioned in the Tariff appended to the Treaty which has the duty payable upon it so precisely stated. The Tariff simply states "Machinery per cent ad valorem," and there is a note appended to the effect that even machinery for Government purposes is subject to the same duty. It is impossible therefore that any effort to exclude machinery imported by foreigners can be successfully maintained the moment it is challenged. Since the Report was published a reply has been received from the British Minister which leaves no ground for any doubt that he will insist on the privilege of the Treaty. The Russian Minister, dux of the Diplomatic body, through the Senior Consul-General at Shanghai has informed the Commissioner of Customs that the Minister has protested energetically against this infringement of the existing Treaty and has notified the Chinese Government that it will be held responsible for any loss or harm arising therefrom. I am pleased to note that during the year a branch of the Chinese Association has been established here and a local committee has been appointed, at whose head is our deservedly popular fellow-resident Mr. Thomas Jackson. Some idea of the value of its services is given in the correspondence attached to this report and will be better shown in the account of its own proceedings which will probably be published. I now come to the most important feature of the year, namely, the monetary revolution caused by the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver, the disastrous results of which are still witnessed on all sides, and must continue to be felt for many a day to come. To approach the subject fairly it must at the outset be admitted that the Indian Government was in a position of very grave embarrassment, requiring radical changes to be made in order to adjust its finances, and a Committee was appointed to enquire into the Indian Currency question. An immense amount of evidence was taken by that committee from well qualified persons, and the committee made their recommendations to the Indian Government, which acted upon it at once, and on the 26th June closed the Mints

**SUPREME COURT.**

**IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.**

(Before Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Chief Justice.)

May 11th.

**HOW-QUA AND THE COMPTOIR.**

The Comptoir Nationale d'Ex-compte de Paris applied for an order to remove certain names from the share register of the China Land Co., Ltd., and substitute that of the Comptoir's representative.

Mr. A. J. Leach, Q.C., instructed by Mr. G. C. Master (Johnson, Stokes and Master) who for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. C. Evans, was for How-Qua, managing director of the company.

From the affidavit put in it appeared that there were 300 shares in the name of Sin Tai Un, 300 Robert Shaw, 300 A. G. Gordon, and 200 Ng Chan Fong, all claimed as the property of the Comptoir, having been deposited by the comprators as security, now forfeited.

Mr. Francis raised a preliminary objection that the suit could not be heard without giving the registered holders of the shares an opportunity to appear.

His lordship held that the objection could not be entertained at this stage of the case.

The case occupied all day, and was adjourned until to-morrow.

**HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

"That razor of yours," said the man who was getting shaved, "ought to make a good politician."

"Why so?" asked the barber.

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to the free coinage of silver and established the currency on a gold basis, but, as it remained, without gold. The standard value of the rupee was supposed to be fixed at 12.4d., but subsequent explanations from the Secretary of State announced that this figure was intended as a maximum, not a minimum value. The Indian Government declined the allotment of Council Bills under a minimum which proved unobtainable, and conveyed the impression to the public that they would adhere to such a policy, but with the vacillation which has characterized their whole policy they subsequently announced that they would allot Bills without specified restrictions. Although, as I have said, the Indian finances were in a position of great embarrassment and vigorous measures had to be taken, I think the general consensus of opinion will be that the measure of closing the Mints was one hastily adopted, the far-reaching consequences of which were improperly understood and inadequately provided against, and must always reflect severely on the abilities and judgment of the Indian statesmen who framed and carried it out with so much vacillation and doubt as to whether it would lead them abundant warning given by persons who gave evidence before the measure was adopted, as to what would be the consequences of derelicting silver, but seeing that the plunge had to be taken, instead of prohibiting the importation of silver, as a minor measure, imposing a heavy duty upon it which would have been consistent with the leap in the dark—India, while closing her Mints still allowed silver to be admitted free, until again vacillating she imposed a 5 per cent. duty upon it, because she found that her policy was offering a premium to the natives states to become colonists of rupees and to supply the people with a token, inadequate, to meet Imperial taxation, but sufficient to move much of the internal trade of the country, and driving the government rupees to the commercial centres where their vast abundance produced that decline in their gold value which the Indian government had sought to arrest by making them gold. As is well known the consequences to the trade of India have been disastrous. Imports were encouraged, exports discouraged, tens of millions of rupees lost to the Optimum Revenue, and the great exportation of yarn diminished by one-third. In 1892 China and Japan together imported from India 447,000 bales, while for the first four months of this year the arrivals in Hongkong have been only 60,000 bales, against 94,000 bales in the first four months of 1891. I do not wish to make my remarks on this subject unduly long, but I cannot refrain from saying that it is a marvel that the British people are so slow to perceive whether the monetary policy of appreciating gold and depreciating silver is leading them into bankruptcy. India is a nation, it is securing a reduction of about 25 per cent in export duty. It may seem an anomaly that this Chamber should object to Chinese cheapening their articles of export while increasing the burdens on imports, as by doing so they are acting in the true spirit of political economy, but I think this view of the case may be dismissed as it is remembered that we are here to further local as well as Imperial interests, the former of which are jeopardized in our River Steam-boat service. The public will view with satisfaction the alteration in the Opium Ordinance which has recently taken place, and which removes a risk and a grievance from local steamers which it was very unjust they should ever have had imposed upon them, and the relief afforded is much appreciated. A somewhat delicate question which is remembered that we are here to further local as well as Imperial interests, the former of which are jeopardized in our River Steam-boat service. 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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

nautical Committee to be associated with Dr. Doberck for the purpose of adopting some scheme for an improved system of Meteorological Reports and Weather Forecasts, together with the prompt and wide-spread publication of the same. The Government agreed to the suggestion, and the Committee was appointed; but it is to be regretted that, for reasons stated in the annexed correspondence, these gentlemen found themselves under the necessity to resign, as their practical experience would, no doubt, have enabled them to make valuable suggestions in the matter of supplying the particular information required without incurring any but a trifling addition to the expenditure of the Department. (Appendix Z, Page 33.)

The revolutionary proposals to close the Mint of India free coinage and to impose a duty on Silver imported into that country had such an important direct bearing on the hitherto large and growing trade between the great Indian Empire and the Far Eastern silver-using countries, that they necessarily have closely occupied the attention and consideration of the members of your Committee. Throughout they have been unanimously of opinion that it would be a grave mistake either to close the Mints, or to impose an import duty on Silver, and they have protested against such a course being followed. The China Association and its branches have rendered good service in connection with the subject, but so far also unsuccessfully. The consequences of the closing of the Mints have been disastrous to Indian trade with Hongkong and silver-using countries, and further evil results are likely to follow. (Appendix C, Page 4.)

The report also deals with the following:—Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance; Telegraph Convention; China Association; Interview with Herr von Brandt, Minister Plenipotentiary from Germany to China, &c.; action of the Shanghai Chinese shareholders in the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited; suggested alterations in Bill-of-Lading Clauses; proposed exhibition for Hongkong; signalling commission; a permanent committee to act with the Harbour Master; committee on erection of piers and wharves; obstructions to the importation of machinery into China; the Japanese silver-yen, and the coinage of a British dollar; proposed Public Holidays; tea export from China and Japan, 1873-92; Chicago Exposition; committee; new members; and finances of the Chamber.

## THE THREATENED EPIDEMIC.

### METING OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

The following reports and discussion were omitted from our record of the Sanitary Board's proceedings yesterday on account of the late hour at which the meeting concluded:—

The Secretary's minute, appended to documents previously published, suggested:—

A cleaning of the whole of the city (paying special attention to the poorer parts of the town) from all street refuse as suggested by the Colonial Surgeon.

A thorough cleansing with sea-water of the surfaces of all channels, open drains, alleys, back yards, etc., throughout the city.

A very important part of a general cleansing should consist in household cleansing. In past times, when the colony had to rely upon Pek-fok-lam for its water, it was usual, I believe, to provide water-boats along the Praya upon these occasions. Perhaps it would be useful to return to this in the present scarcity of water, always providing that the water can be obtained from the mainland, as to which I am making inquiry. If this is adopted it might be well for the Sanitary Inspectors to distribute slips among the inhabitants of the very poor and unsanitary parts entitling them to receive say 12 gallons free of charge for household cleansing. Of course all this would be unnecessary if the Water Authority feels justified in granting a larger supply for the time being.

If it could do no harm also to think of a site where a matched hospital might be run up if the disease made its appearance here.

Printed slips might be distributed among the Chinese inviting individual co-operation in the observance of sanitary laws.

After the first appearance of cases of the disease here it would probably be wise to make regulations (1) for the speedy sepulture of the dead and the disinfection of the infected premises; (2) for house-to-house visitations by the Sanitary Inspectors in certain districts.

Dr. Ayles (Colonial Surgeon) and Dr. Lowson (acting supt. Government Civil Hospital) sent in the following joint report:—

Government Civil Hospital.

1.30 p.m., May 10th, 1894.

Sir,—In accordance with your letter to-day we have the honour to report that we have visited the Tung Wah Hospital and found there about twenty cases in one ward of the same disease which is now prevalent in Canton, namely, plague. There have been several deaths from the same disease, and there will be more within the next 24 hours, as several of these cases were very ill. Briefly the symptoms are—fever, sometimes very high, swelling of the glands in the groin, arm-pits or neck, extreme nervous prostration, delirium, coma, and death. These are the common symptoms, but sometimes there are others, such as hemorrhagic spots &c., which are, however, only occasional. There is not the slightest doubt as to the character of the disease. It is exactly the same as Dr. Lowson saw at Canton on Sunday with Dr. Rennie. At present we have no time to write a full medical report, but we may mention that on Monday evening Dr. Lowson diagnosed a case in the Government Civil Hospital as plague, and immediately isolated it.

We have to recommend:—

(1)—That all house drains and main drains in the affected district be flushed at once and regularly flushed afterwards. They must also be disinfected.

(2)—Houses in which cases have occurred must be disinfected in the usual way for other infections or contagious disease.

(3)—The clothing of all infected persons and their attendants should be taken charge of and thoroughly disinfected.

(4)—On no account must an accumulation of patients be allowed in the Tung Wah Hospital, as this would inevitably cause a spread of the disease.

(5)—The *Hygias* must be removed and brought over into the middle of the harbour, as near the shore as possible, and at once. We feel sure that if a delegation of the leading Chinese be taken to the *Hygias* and the situation explained to them, and also the fact that the patients will be in the charge of their own countrymen, no difficulty will be found in getting the affected people to go to the ship. These cases as a rule are too ill to object themselves, and if any difficulty is caused, then it must be met by the

In reply to a series of questions by Mr. Francis, the Chairman said there had not appeared any noticeable increase in the deaths registered, nor any note of unusual causes of death; but from the Tung Wah Hospital it was found that seven deaths had occurred close together in Bonham Strand, and inquiries were at once made, resulting in the discovery that they were from plague.

Dr. Ayles stated:—The Chinese know the disease very well, and would not mistake it

This is not the first time it has occurred at Canton within my recollection. There are thirteen cases now at the Tung Wah Hospital and four bodies that have died from this disease. We are gathering information so that all the houses from which the cases came may be looked after. They come from Market Street, Tank Lane, and Ladder Street, where there are old undrained houses, and these will have to be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. The disease is one entirely of poverty and filth. It is a similar disease in Asiatic countries to typhus in European countries. There is no necessity for getting up a scare about it. Dr. Lowson saw a large number of cases at Canton, but there has been no case amongst the attendants at the hospital there. Although there have been three, or four hundred cases admitted there within the last week or two days, not one of the attendants has been attacked. I think Dr. Lowson might explain for the information of the Board what he saw.

The Captain Superintendent of Police—I was informed the day before yesterday that no less than forty people had died in Tank Lane. I made inquiries and I found the real number of deaths was five; two of them were children who died from convulsions and the other three were middle-aged people.

The Colonial Surgeon.—It was stated that sixteen people had died in Tank Lane yesterday. You see how the thing becomes exaggerated. The President—it seems to me what we ought to do now is not to discuss what is past, but what we are to do now we have this plague in our midst. Under the Public Health Ordinance it is possible for the Governor in Council to declare any part of the colony infected with an epidemic, and I think perhaps that would be the most effective way of dealing with this, to declare the city of Victoria affected. The publication of this proclamation empowers the Board to make bye-laws; and I think the recommendations of Dr. Ayres and Dr. Lowson, just read, seem to meet the case.

After a little further discussion Dr. Lowson was asked to state his views as the result of his visit to Canton. He said:—Last Sunday I went with Dr. Rennie to the affected districts and to the Chinese hospital, which is very well conducted. I saw between seventy and a hundred cases, including the dead bodies; I took careful note of the symptoms, and got a few hints from the manager. Not one of the attendants had been affected. At first, I was told, the mortality in the district was 80 per cent of the persons affected; it afterwards fell to 30, but when I was there it had gone up again, to 55 or 60 per cent. At this hospital from the previous evening there had been 36 cases, of which 22 had died. While the doctor said to me—"Oh, I hear you have just got some cases in Hongkong." "Oh, no," I said, "I think you are mistaken." But when I came back on Monday I asked Mr. Ram and Mr. Sercombe Smith if any cases had been heard of, and Mr. Ram then told me what had been done by Dr. Ayres and himself about sending an Inspector. About mid-day on Monday the sisters asked me to see a man who was ill. His appearance struck me at once, and I had no doubt it was plague. I went with Dr. Ayres to-day to see the case. Dr. Ayres was a little doubtful at first, but after seeing the other cases at the Tung Wah there is no doubt about it. I went to the Tung Wah and saw more cases than there are now; some have died and the cases have been removed. I was also struck with the bodies being removed from the dead house at the Tung Wah, and the great probability was that they had died from that disease, as they had the same appearance as those I saw at Canton. That is about as far as the facts go.

The President.—Find your views?

Dr. Lowson.—The poison is probably developed from atmospheric conditions involving the houses in a certain district, and is caused by poverty and dirt. Under ordinary conditions the disease is not contagious, but if healthy persons remain in the same atmosphere there is a good probability of their catching the disease. The hospital at Canton was very nicely arranged, with plenty of fresh air, and the attendants took care to smell something in a bag—sandalwood and aromatic substances—and they would not let these things go all the time I was with them, so that there is no doubt they are frightened of the disease, although they sold no attendant had caught it. There is no doubt that by allowing the cases to stop down in Taiping-shan and allowing them to accumulate there must be a danger to the community, and that is why I suggest the *Hygias* should be brought over at once and all possible danger removed. If all the things go on. If the measures I have suggested are not carried out you may have more of the disease, unless the rain comes. I believe a few days' good rain, which would wash out the filth, would wash out the poison. It is, I believe, more chemical than bacteriological.

Mr. Francis.—What do you think should be done under section 33 of the Health Ordinance?

Dr. Lowson.—Yes, I do. In Canton I asked the director of the hospital when he buried his bodies, and he said a few had been taken away, but that he had bought a piece of ground outside the city for burying them. If the disease goes much further here a piece of ground might certainly be set aside for burying the bodies, if it can be done. That would put you on the safe side. Then as regards house-to-house visitation, that is absolutely necessary, but the worst of it we have not doctors to go round and see really who is suffering, but I think the Inspectors might go round, and I am sure Dr. Ayres and myself will be only too glad to go when reports are made and see if the people are suffering and have them removed if they are. Section 29 provides for compulsory removal.

In the course of further discussion, mainly in reply to a series of questions from Mr. Francis, Dr. Lowson said that the distribution of medicines among healthy persons (the usual precaution in time of cholera) would be useless in this case; the only thing was to thoroughly clear out the filthy dens where the disease had its origin, and all the sick must be at once removed from the locality where the disease lay. The *Hygias* would be far the best place for patients; wholesale disinfection must be carried out thoroughly by the Government medical staff, with the assistance of the Sanitary Board staff and district watchmen. The disease was probably born of the filthy state of the low Chinese quarters in Hongkong, not imported from Canton; in both cities it was due to poverty, filth and want of water. It was not much use trying to prevent cases being imported, but any plague-stricken person could easily be detected at sight, and the boats (steam and sail) should all be watched, and cases isolated.

Mr. Francis.—Can you say that the colony is threatened by any "formidable" epidemic, or contagious disease?

Dr. Lowson.—If proper measures are not taken you may have a large number of cases. If proper measures are taken it will probably be stamped out in no time.

Mr. Francis.—Then the colony is threatened.

Dr. Lowson.—Yes, it is threatened.

Mr. Francis.—Then I beg to move that the Government be addressed with a view to the passing of a proclamation under Section 31 of the Health Ordinance.

This was carried *en cons.*, and Mr. Francis and Mr. May were asked to jointly draw up special bye-laws.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

A Government Gazette extraordinary was

issued last night, containing the following proclamation:—

Whereas by section 31 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1887, entitled *An Ordinance for amending the Laws relating to Public Health in the Colony of Hongkong*, it is enacted as follows:—

"Whenever any part of the Colony appears to be threatened with, or is affected by any formidable epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may, by proclamation from time to time, direct that the provisions contained in sections 31 to 37 of this ordinance, both inclusive, be put in force in the Colony, or such part thereof as by such proclamation may be specified, and may from time to time revoke or renew any such proclamation; and, subject to such revocation and renewal, every such proclamation shall be in force for such period as in such proclamation shall be expressed, and every such proclamation shall be published in the *Gazette*, and such publication shall be conclusive evidence thereto."

And whereas the City of Victoria is affected by a disease within the meaning of the said section 31.

Now, therefore, I, George Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, in pursuance of the said section and with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby under my hand direct that the provisions contained in sections 32 to 37 of the said ordinance, both inclusive, be put in force in the Colony for a period of one month from the date of this proclamation.

By Command,

J. G. T. BUCKLE,  
Acting Clerk of Councils.

Given at Government House,  
Hongkong, this 10th day of May, 1894.

The following is a synopsis of a special report drawn up by Dr. J. H. Lowry on the disease which attacked the people of Pakhol in 1882, and to which reference was made in Dr. Alex. Reid's description of the "plague" now existing in Canton, and to a limited extent, in Hongkong, read at the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon. Little seems to have been known to foreigners of this disease until Mr. Rocher, of the Customs Service, published in his *Province Chinoise du Yunnan* a description of it and its effects.

The disease which Mr. Rocher saw, writes Dr. Lowry, was undoubtedly plague—locally called *yang-ai*. He tells us that during the year 1871-72 its ravages were great through Yunnan; he also learned that the disease was imported from Burma, but there appears to be no reliable information as to the exact date of its introduction. There is, however, sufficient evidence that it has existed in the province since the Rebellion. Mr. Rocher speaks of the mortality among the rats, they being first attacked; buffaloes, oxen, sheep, deer, pigs, and dogs also suffered—the latter, he says, less severely. The symptoms in man are slight fever, rapidly increasing; intense thirst; then dark red swellings show themselves in the arms, pits, groins or neck; fever continuing to increase, patient becomes unconscious; bubo increasing till second day, after which remains stationary; when full size, about as large as a hen's or goose's egg; then consciousness returns, but still great danger, for if the swelling up to this point has been hard, and becomes soft, the fever continuing, the case is considered hopeless. If the tumor opens externally, there is a chance of recovery. Some Chinese physicians have attempted to cut these tumors, but few have succeeded. The disease may, I think, be defined as a specific contagious fever, of short duration, accompanied by glandular swellings, and very fatal. There certainly appear slight differences between what I have observed and the descriptions given of plague elsewhere, but in the main they agree. It is a fact that the cases differ; in my own there were differences, though not very material.

### THE TREATMENT.

In concluding my remarks, I have only to add that my treatment was various. In most of the cases there was little time for anything to act. I gave nitro-hydrochloric acid, quinine, large doses of aromatic spirits of ammonia, chlorate of potash, etc. To the bubos I tried poultices and lotions, but never felt justified in using the knife. For the excessive temperature, tepid sponging was ordered, and I did my utmost to urge upon the people the absolute necessity of giving plenty of nourishment; how far that was carried out is very doubtful, as it would be alien to all Chinese therapeutics. The Chinese treatment appears to have been chiefly the administration of one of their "cold medicines." A brown paste was put on the bubos, but the physician acknowledged their treatment to be futile. Had all these unfortunate sick been at once removed to healthy ground, with free ventilation, and with systematic administration of both nourishment and medicine, it is possible that many lives might have been saved. The disease is not so dangerous as the popular belief, but it is still a serious malady, as it is often fatal.

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With a view to placing before our readers some facts relative to the present condition of Taiping-shan district and the effects of the plague in the Colony, a member of our editorial staff visited Chia-town and the Tung Wah and Alice Memorial Hospitals this forenoon and, as anticipated, the results of his mission are well worthy of note. The state of Taiping-shan district, whence the cases already treated have come, is in the highest degree creditable to the sanitary authorities, for it is simply reeking with filth of every conceivable description; Foyang Street, Square Street and Tank Lane presenting the appearance of a Chicago *bog-standard* rather than a crowded thoroughfare in the heart of a populous civilised city. Poung Lane, too, is especially filthy, and at the back of the temple of the Goddess of Mercy there are numbers of temporary and insanitary bamboo structures of the "squatter" order, inhabited by Chinese beggars. Further down the street, the gutters are choked with filth which beggars description; the army of sweepers who have been made to clean up the street are compelled to walk in the neighbourhood by reason of their absence; and altogether the quarter of the city inspected is in a most disgraceful state, and should at once be thoroughly cleaned by the fire crew of sea-water to flush the drains and ditches to modify the revolting odour in the reeking hovels tenanted by the teaming population.

Passing on to the hospitals, the first visited was the Tung Wah, at the foot of Taiping-shan,

where 34 plague-stricken patients have been admitted since the 1st instant, of whom 28 have died, leaving to now in the infectious disease ward. Of these in the ward, several were found to be in a state of coma, and on the verge of death, while others had been admitted early this morning. Almost all of them had the tender swellings which the patient invariably develops; others had high fever and swellings in the neck. All were prostrated; had a liberal supply of hot tea to drink, and appeared perfectly resigned to their lot; death in a few hours

from the town. I can never forget the extreme anxiety shown in the faces of friends of the sick who came to fetch me; how the crowd kept silent during the time I held the thermometer in position while taking the body heat, they evidently thinking it had some power of charming the sickness away.

The streets of this town are in an abominable condition of filth and rags parallel with each other, the highest street being 20-30 feet above the sea, while the lowest is close to the water's edge; consequently, in a dry season, an enormous amount of excrementitious matter lies fermenting under the floor, and it is only when heavy rain comes that the place gets cleaned.

In nearly every house where the disease

probably. One of the patient's beds presented a peculiarly pathetic scene. Beside a elderly man, who was far gone, lay a child, about 3 years

old, with one arm wound round the man's neck valuably endeavouring to persuade him to answer her. They were father and daughter. The child, too, was stricken by the scourge, and both were rapidly sinking.

Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the patients are as a rule already too far gone before they are taken to the Tung Wah, so that it is clear the Sanitary Board should put forth strenuous efforts to detect cases in their early stages to prevent the infection spreading.

At the Government Civil Hospital one patient

only, a man, has been treated; and he is still alive.

The Alice Memorial has not had any cases

but the Chinese physician in charge told our reporter that should any be brought to him he would endeavour to effect a cure by lancet or more of the swelling, with a view to reducing the fever and so forth.

At present, then, the plague statistics stand

as follows:—

5th to 10th May:—5 cases reported

" " 38 deaths;

or 7.3 per cent since the outbreak.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
AND EFFECTS  
(For Sundry Accounts)  
AT  
SALE ROOMS, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,  
TO-MORROW  
(SATURDAY), May 12th, 1894.  
At 2.30 P.M.

Comprising—

Hall, Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room Furniture, Sideboards, Overmantels, Extension Dining Tables, Marble-Top and Fancy Tables, Cabinets, Easy Chairs, Rattan Chairs, Double and Single, Iron and Brass-mounted Bedsteads with Wire Woven Spring Mattresses, Dressing Tables, Marble-Top Washstands, Electro Plated and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Ice Chests, Meat Safe, Bath-room and Kitchen Regalia.

Also,

ONE KEYLESS GOLD WATCH.

TWO SILVER WATCHES.

ONE LADIES' SADDLE,

&c., &c., &c.

On View Friday and Saturday.

SALE TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

A. E. SKELTON & CO.,  
Auctioneers, &c.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1894.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

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to Sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
ON  
TUESDAY, 15th May, 1894,  
At 2.30 P.M.,

at his SALE ROOMS, Queen's Road,  
SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE, &c.,

Belonging to A. CHAPMAN, Esq., and Others.

Comprising—

TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM  
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CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES and  
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EXTENSION DINING TABLES, SIDE-  
BOARD, WHATNOTS, CROCKERY, GLASS  
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DOUBLE & SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS,  
WARDROBES, WARDROBES WITH GLASS  
DOORS, CHEVAL GLASS, TOILET  
TABLES & MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS,  
ONE TREADLE SEWING MACHINE and  
STAND.

ONE PERAMBULATOR.

ONE MOWING MACHINE.

TENNIS POLES, NETTING &  
ONE HALF-PLATE PHOTOGRAPHIC  
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&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1894.

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PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed  
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,450 feet  
above sea-level, has just been thoroughly  
redecorated, renovated and refurnished, and a  
NEW WING has been built, which commands  
magnificent views of the Harbour and mainland  
of China.

SUMMER RATES,  
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day.....\$ 4.00  
One person, per week.....25.00  
One person, per month.....from \$70 to  
\$55.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per  
day.....7.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per  
week.....45.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per  
month.....from \$120 to \$140.00

For further particulars, apply to  
MANAGER,  
Victoria Hotel,  
Hongkong, 9th April, 1894.

[55]

PRAYA EAST HOTEL,  
No. 88 & 89, PRAYA EAST.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the Praya, near  
the McGregor Barracks, OPEN TO SEA  
BREEZES all the year round and commanding  
a fine view of the whole Harbor, having lately  
been enlarged and refurbished, throughout,  
now offers first-class accommodation to RESI-  
DENTS AND BOARDERS.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands only  
Supplied.

Terms moderate.

J. C. J. FOUCHE,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1894.

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FUJIYAMA HOTEL,  
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Four and a half hours from Yokohama.  
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.  
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE  
BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A  
PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,

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SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
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AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS,  
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION.  
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES  
&c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

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Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCE!

THE HONGKONG DAIRY  
(ESTABLISHED 1891)  
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,  
FRESH BUTTER,  
CREAM,  
CREAM CHEESE AND  
NEW LAID EGGS.  
ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.  
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.  
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.  
ADDRESS—

J. KENNEDY,  
PROPRIETOR,  
GARDEN ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE and SPIRIT  
MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND  
GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1894.

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J. W. KEW & CO.'S  
STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

The attention of SHIPPERS, AGENTS and  
CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality  
of TYTM FILTERED WATER offered by  
J. W. KEW & CO., also to the advantages  
derived from their being able to Supply their  
Water in one-fourth the time occupied by  
old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.  
No impeding the loading or discharging of  
Cargo. Call flag "W," Commercial Code.

J. W. KEW & CO.,  
c/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1894.

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G. FALCONER & CO.,  
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-  
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS,  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central, 1893.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,  
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-  
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-  
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for London Audemars' Watches,  
and for Vacheron and Sons' CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,  
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central, 1893.

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH,  
CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.

Agents for PARK PHILLIPS & CO.,  
Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and  
Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

DENTISTRY.

D. R. J. SAKATA (from Japan),  
M. SUI SANG,  
DENTAL SURGEON.

55, Queen's Road Central.

First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1894.

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SIE NT IN G,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE,  
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

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FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP  
AND  
MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,  
Surgeon Dentist.

(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly  
assistant to Dr. Rockies),

HAS REMOVED

TO THE BANK BUILDINGS,  
QUEEN'S ROAD,  
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 22nd Feb., 1894.

[57]

DENTISTRY.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MER-  
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS,  
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
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COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES

&c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

[793]

Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod-liver oil with Hy-

popophites has solved the

problem how to take cod-liver oil

is a powerful builder of flesh.

The combination of

Hypophosphites peculiar

alone to Scott's Emul-

sion has added vastly

to the oil value—they

are a direct tonic to

brain and nerve.

The further information as to Patents or

Foreign, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of

China.—CHAN A FOOK, of Watkin & Co.,

Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1894.

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F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MER-  
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS,  
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

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ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

[793]

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comds. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comds. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 13th June.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comds. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 4